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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Fla.,Ga., La., Miss., Mo., N. Mex., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va.

No. 102-41

RELEASE: Immediate

ONE-VARIETY COTTON GROWERS
MAKE $7 MORE PER ACRE

Cotton farmers cooperating in one-variety communities got about $7 more per acre than average for their crop in 1940, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. These added earnings came from higher yields and premiums paid for better quality cotton.

With more than 4,000,000 acres planted last year to single improved varieties in 1,900 organized communities by nearly 200,000 growers, this increased income totaled $28,000,000.

Standardized production in a community of a single good variety of cotton means more money in the farmer's pocket because of the uniformly high-grade crop and increased yields. Mill operators recognize the better spinning qualities and lower manufacturing costs of cotton from one-variety areas and actively support the organization program.

More than 60 percent of the cotton-growing counties in 16 of the 17 cotton States now have one-variety communities. Many of the organizations are county-wide. The number of communities per State in the Cotton Belt varies from 1 in Virginia to 573 in Texas. The average is about 120. There were _____* one-variety communities in _____ State last year.

*Ala.,-183; Ariz. - 11; Ark. - 154; Calif. - 31; Fla. - 13; Ga. - 201; La. - 164; Miss. - 245; Mo. - 15; N.Mex. - 26; N.C. - 78; Okla. - 97; S.C. - 10; Tenn. - 94; Tex. - 573; Va. - 1.

(More)

Several large one-variety areas, covering groups of neighboring counties, have centralized cotton markets operated by the farmers themselves. These markets attract buyers, stimulate competitive bidding, and give growers a better chance of selling their cotton at top prices.

The number of one-variety communities has been growing steadily since State governments and the Department of Agriculture began actively supporting the program in 1931. Some communities had been established earlier, in the middle 1920's, but many of them failed because they selected unsatisfactory varieties.

Interest in one-variety cotton communities was stimulated by the creation, in 1938, of a free cotton-classing and cotton market news service for the benefit of farmers organized in groups to promote cotton improvement. Last year more than 1,500 organized groups received these services.

Success of the standardized-production plan for cotton has encouraged farmers in one-variety communities to cooperate in buying seed, feed, fertilizer, and other materials and services necessary for growing, handling, and marketing their farm products.

# # #

May 27, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region. No. 103-41

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JUN 11 1941
RURAL
ECONOMICS
AGRICULTURE

Release: Immediate

(NOTE: This story is suggested for use where applicable.)

BETTER PASTURES
HELP PRODUCTION
AND FARM LIVING

Pasture improvement practices carried out under the agricultural conservation program in_____County have laid the foundation for increased production of meat and dairy products called for under the U. S. Department of Agriculture's food-for-defense effort,_____, chairman of the County AAA Committee (or County Agent), declared this week.

Farmers have earned soil-building payments for practices carried out under the Farm Program,_____said, with the result that _____ acres of pasture land in _____County have been brought to higher levels of efficiency.

Pasture land thus improved will support a greater number of cattle and provides a richer food source -- two factors which will be of great importance in realizing the 6 to 8 percent total milk production increase set for the United States as a whole.

At the same time, better pastures in _____County are meaning better-nourished people on the farm, Mr._____said. Improved pastures have made it possible for farmers to increase both the number and the quality of their dairy cattle, with the result that farm people are now consuming more milk and butter in their daily diet.

Approved AAA pasture-improvement practices include the application of ground limestone, superphosphate, and potash; seeding of grasses and legumes, pasture mixtures, and alfalfa; and terracing. (Revise this paragraph to fit local conditions, including approved AAA practices which are not listed here.)

June 4, 1941 ###

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In N. Y., Pa., Md., Ohio, Ind.,Ill., Mich., Wis., Nebr., Iowa, Mo., Kans., and Okla.

No. 104-41

LIBRARY BUREAU OF JUN 11 1941 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S.D.A.

FLY CONTROL AROUND DAIRY BARN HELPS KEEP MILK PRODUCTION UP

Fly control around dairy cattle as a means of keeping up milk production, is profitable, says County Agent _____, but fly prevention is better. Fewer flies mean more milk for defense foods, and one of the best controls is removal of their breeding places -- manure and straw piles around the barns.

Sprays are necessary during fly season as a control measure. Kerosene extract of pyrethrum is often recommended since it kills the flies. The air in the dairy barn should be sprayed, rather than the cattle, as most sprays burn the animals if used on them in any large quantity.

It is not usually practicable to try to screen dairy barns, _____ says, but thousands of flies can be caught in homemade fly traps. Instructions for building efficient fly traps are available at his office.

There are usually three kinds of flies around dairies, -- the housefly, the stablefly or stock fly, and the horn fly. The housefly doesn't bite animals but does annoy them, and contaminates dairy products and spreads bacteria. The stablefly resembles the housefly, but has a long piercing beak used in sucking blood of cattle, and its bite is very painful. The horn fly is the smallest of the three, and is a similar annoyance. It stays on cattle continuously, flying from one part of the animal to another when disturbed.

June 4, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 105-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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AAA SHORTS

The number of cattle on farms in the United States at the beginning of 1941 was 8 percent larger than in 1938, and the largest since 1934.

****

In 1939 the AAA range conservation program applied to 213 million acres, compared to 49 million acres in 1936 when the program began.

****

More than 95 percent of the premiums for 1940 Federal crop insurance on wheat were paid by advances on AAA Farm Program payments earned on the insured farms.

****

Most of the erosion affecting more than a billion acres of land in the United States has taken place within the last 100 years.

****

Exports of corn as grain from the United States ordinarily average about 1 percent of a normal crop.

****

June 4, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

106-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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JUN 11 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTE TO EDITORS: Space is left in the following story for the insertion of State dates, which are: New Jersey, June 14; New York, July 1; and Pennsylvania, June 20.

FARMERS GET MORE
TIME TO DISPOSE
OF EXCESS WHEAT

Because of drought conditions, farmers of _____ County have the opportunity of using wheat acreage in excess of their farm allotments by _____ (Date) for hay, ensilage, pasturing, and as green manure for soil conservation purposes, _____, County Committeeman, said today.

The _____ (Title of official) stated that this action has been taken under amendments to the wheat provisions of the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program. The extension of the final date for disposing of excess wheat acreage, which had originally been set for _____ (Date), was made following widespread reports of lack of rain in many parts of the Northeast area. This will make it possible for many farmers to provide emergency forage for livestock where the drought has injured hay and pasture land, _____ pointed out.

# # #

June 5, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Conn., Del., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Maine, Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., R. I., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.

No. 107-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DELEGATES NAMED FOR NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN CONFERENCE

___(State)___ will be represented by two delegates at this year's National Poultry Improvement Plan conference in Chicago June 17 to 20, _____, extension poultryman said today. The delegates, chosen by cooperating breeders and hatcherymen, are _____ and _____. Forty-four states cooperating in the plan are expected to attend. The NPIP is administered by the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry in cooperation with official agencies in each cooperating State.

The conference will discuss progress of the National Plan and consider changes for more efficiency in its operation. The changes proposed are to further the three objectives of the plan at the time it was started six years ago.

One of these objectives was to adopt and use uniform terms to describe chicks, hatching eggs, and birds of different breeding stages. Such terms are now used in the 44 States.

Another was to provide a recognized way in which the inheritance of the best producing birds could be spread through all flocks of the country. The spread of high production capacity helped increase the average production per hen from 93 eggs in 1930 to 106 eggs in 1938.

Another objective of the National Plan was the reduction of pullorum disease. In the 6 years the plan has been in operation there have been nearly a million and a quarter reacting birds eliminated from breeding flocks.

This program, says _____, will help the industry do its part in providing food for defense.

# # #

June 4, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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JUN 11 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Northeast Region Only

Release: Immediate. No. 108-41

(NOTE: Corn is stored or in transit to the following points in these quantities: Buffalo, 3,250,000 bushels stored or in transit with boats contracted for 2,500,000 additional; Albany, N.Y., 1,500,000 in stores or in transit; Baltimore, 100,000 in store or in transit; a total of 3,300,000 in transportation for storage at Baltimore, Ogdensburg, N.Y., Albany or Philadelphia.)

NEW FEED RESERVES ASSURE PROTECTION FOR LOCAL FARMERS

The movement of about 10 and three-quarters million bushels of Government-owned corn from Midwestern points to terminals in the Northeast provides a reserve against possible shortage or unusual demands resulting from the present emergency, according to _____,Chairman of the County AAA Committee.

At a recent AAA-Extension conference of the Northeast region in New York, farmers expressed the desire to meet fully the requests of the United States Department of Agriculture for increases in the production of meat products, milk, and eggs, he declared. They also emphasized the importance of moving reserves of feed grains into the region as a protection against possible transportation difficulties and unusual feed demand.

Commenting on the shipments, Mr._____pointed out that they would help to stabilize supplies of feeds and clear facilities in the middle west for storage of the new wheat crop. The corn reserves being moved into the Northeast were built up under the Ever-Normal Granary program which was designed to provide reserves for emergencies as well as to assure orderly marketing of abundant production.

(More)

The nearest storage point for the corn is _____which now has _____bushels.

Carload lots of the Government-owned corn may be obtained by placing orders through the Chicago offices of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Farmers wishing to place small orders may jointly order a carload from the CCC, making payment on delivery. Mr._____ said that the County AAA Committee will cooperate with farmers wishing to form a pool for such purchases.

June 6, 1941 # # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Northeast and East Central Regions

No. 109-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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JUN 11 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTE TO EDITOR: This story is offered for use where local crop conditions make the suggestion practical.

BETTER TO USE
CROP NOW THAN
TO LET IT BURN

In view of the drought and special requirements of the Food-for-Defense program, farmers of _____ County should consider the advisability of using grain and hay crops damaged by drought for forage crops, says _____, (local AAA official, or county agent).

Hay crops and some small grains especially may be damaged so seriously that they are not worth harvesting, but may be used to good advantage as emergency pasture, said _____.

Use of such crops for forage would be of great assistance to the Food-for-Defense program, which has as one of its principal aims increased production of meat and dairy products, pointed out _____. The heavy drain on pasture resources caused by the combination of drought-stricken pastures and more intensive grazing than usual, calls for supplementary measures, he said. Utilization of grain and hay crops for forage would do much to improve the situation.

# # #

June 6, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 110-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

LIBRARY BUREAU OF JUN 11 1941 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

URGES LUNCH FOR EVERY
UNDERFED SCHOOL CHILD

"There is one very practical way for this county to give material help to the national defense program," _____, County Home
(Name)
Demonstration Agent, said today. "We can see to it that all our children are well nourished."

"The National Nutrition Conference for Defense in its 3-day session in Washington made recommendations for action to President Roosevelt," _____ said. The 900 delegates who came to the conference
(Name)
from every corner of the Nation, were among the foremost leaders of our national thinking on food needs for maximum health and strength. Not the least of their recommendations was that growing boys and girls be adequately fed. They urged expansion of the free school lunch program for which the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture supplies basic foods -- dairy products, vegetables, fruits, cereals, and certain meat products.

"School-lunch programs are sponsored by local groups -- church societies, fraternal organizations, parent-teacher associations, and others. Are we in _____ County taking full advantage of the opportunity to obtain health-building farm foods from the Surplus Marketing Administration to feed undernourished youngsters?

"Local sponsors can obtain foodstuffs for school lunches from our State welfare agency which is supplied by the SMA. Kitchen equipment

(more)

-- stoves, pots and pans, dishes, and other needs -- can be obtained with funds raised at benefit parties, church suppers, dances, or similar programs. Not infrequently, public-spirited citizens donate equipment. In many counties, help is obtained with the cooperation of the WPA and the NYA. The Extension Service is ready to help in any way possible.

"In order that the benefits of school-lunch programs will not stop with the close of the school year, the SMA is encouraging the continuation of lunch programs through the vacation period. For those who are interested, copies of two school lunch pamphlets can be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. The pamphlets are 'Summer Lunches for Hungry Children' and 'School Lunches and the Community.'"

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., Tenn., Ark., La., Tex.

No.111-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

JUN 13 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEW CROPS IN SOUTH
MAY INTRODUCE WEEDS

Diversified farming in the South brings with it many benefits but also some new problems. One of them, says _____, is the "blessed thistle."

This weed, which is anything but a blessing to farmers, has recently been found in some parts of the Southeast, particularly southern Georgia and Alabama, where it has appeared following increased planting of small grains and forage crops.

Called "blessed thistle" because of the crown of thorns which encircles its head, this bristly, coarse-growing plant has spiny leaves with an extremely bitter taste. Its seed is very much like that of oats, and apparently the weed was introduced in the South through planting of oats or barley seed which contained thistle seeds.

"As Southern farmers increase their acreage of forage crops," says Leonard W. Kephart, in charge of weed research for the U. S. Department of Agriculture," it is natural they will encounter not only the problems involved in learning new farming methods, but also that they will have increasing trouble with weeds and plant diseases which they have not known before."

This is particularly true, Kephart adds, where farmers are trying to establish pastures. Weeds which gave little trouble to cotton farmers or grew only rarely in the South are now becoming a problem on new grazing lands.

(more)

The "blessed thistle," which has spread from the oat and barley fields where it was first found, to pasture land, thrives best when it can grow during the winter. The South, which has much winter pasture, is a fertile field for this troublesome weed.

"Blessed thistle" is a winter annual and can be eradicated if it does not become too widely and thickly spread," says _____. He advises farmers to buy their oat and barley seed from reliable dealers and to insist on a guarantee as to weed seed content. He also recommends that fields and pastures be watched carefully for signs of the weed."

Another weed, the star bur, hard to stop once it gets started, may easily become a serious nuisance in Southern pastures. This plant, much like a cocklebur, has small, triangular-shaped, and very spiny burs which grow in asterisk clusters.

During his month's trip for the Bureau of Plant Industry through the Southern coastal States from Texas to Virginia, Kephart found both increasing crop-disease and weed problems accompanying the change from cotton farming to the planting of more food and feed crops. The problems themselves are not new--they have been known before in the grain-producing and grazing regions of the West and Middle West--but the South is experiencing most of them for the first time.

# # #

June 10, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

TO ALL EXTENSION EDITORS. No. 112-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

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JUN 13 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EGG MARKETING POINTERS IN
REVISED U.S.D.A. BULLETIN

A bad egg is just a good egg gone wrong, but when 175 million dozen eggs go bad -- as they do each year -- that's something to worry about, says _____. The way to prevent much of this tremendous egg loss is to follow good production methods on the farm, and good methods of handling eggs from the nest to the consumer.

In a revised bulletin on marketing eggs, the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives a number of suggestions on how producers can handle their flocks and eggs to help cut down this loss, and save food for defense.

Some of the suggestions on egg production are: (1) Keep strong, healthy, vigorous hens and care for them properly, (2) produce infertile eggs after the hatching season is over, (3) gather eggs at least twice a day in cool weather and not less than three times a day in hot weather, (4) keep eggs clean and in a cool, fairly moist place, and (5) market eggs frequently.

In marketing eggs, _____ recommends that all cracked, dirty, and very small or very large eggs be sorted out. Eggs should not be washed or otherwise cleaned. They should be packed when cool -- never with the animal heat in them -- and they should be packed with the large end up. Egg quality is essential for better prices, and selling on a quality or graded basis encourages production of better eggs.

A copy of Bulletin No. 1378, Marketing Eggs, may be obtained from the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The publication is an up-to-date version of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1378 issued several years ago.

June 10, 1941. # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Wheat States: Colo., Kans., Mo., Okla., Ind., Ill., Ohio, Wis., Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak., Mont., Wyo., Wash., Oreg.

No. 113-41

RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS JUN 13 1941 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

METAL BINS MAY NEED REPAIRS FOR GOOD FARM WHEAT STORAGE

With an unusual need this year for more farm wheat storage, metal grain bins should be in good repair, and County Agent_____ has suggestions on how to make them sound.

He calls attention to recommendations by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for making metal bins tight enough for good grain protection: All bolts should be drawn tight and any missing bolts replaced. Cracks and faulty joints that cannot be corrected by tightening can be filled with calking compound or other water-proofing material. The junction of walls and floor can be made tight with hot road tar. If the floor rests directly on a gravel fill, any breaks or small openings should be sealed with reinforced moisture-proof paper to keep moisture from the ground out of the bin. It is desirable to clean small rust spots with wire brush or steel wool, prime the spots with red lead to keep the damage from spreading, and then paint the walls and roof.

When roofs of steel bins have sagged, says_____, they can be straightened and the ribs reinforced with 3/4-inch pipe or with 1- by 3-inch wood strips.

Uneven foundations can be made level by jacking up the bin and filling in with stone, brick, tile or cement blocks, just as any building foundation might be repaired.

Repairs on grain storage of any kind should be made, says_____, to make the building tight to keep out moisture and rats and to keep in gases if it becomes necessary to fumigate against insects. In addition to saving grain, he says, it is cheaper to maintain buildings in good condition than to let them run down and then rebuild.

June 11, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Wheat States: Colo., Kans., Mo., Okla., Ind., Ill., Ohio, Wis., Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak., Mont., Wyo., Wash., Oreg.

No. 114-41

RELEASE: Immediate

JUN 13 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOME FUNDAMENTALS FOR WHEAT STORAGES

Farmers planning for extra wheat storage on their farms this summer are offered some fundamentals of good granary construction by _____.

Emphasis for a good bin is on foundation footings large enough to prevent settling - on most soils 1 square foot of surface bearing on the ground for every 60 bushels of wheat. Footings need to be wider on soils that are not firm. Depth of foundation should be 12 inches to as much as 36 inches, to protect against leaning, and undermining by water, rodents, and livestock. Many State colleges have determined suitable depths for different areas of the State. Fifteen to eighteen inches above the ground is a good height for foundations. Small- and medium-sized bins are often put on semipermanent foundations such as of stone or concrete blocks.

Floors and joists should be designed according to tables of weight-carrying capacity (such as found in the U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin, Wheat Storage in the Ever-normal Granary) and the materials be free of bad defects and termite damage. Large knots weaken joists, especially if near the lower edge. Small holes in floors may be covered with pieces of sheet metal, and floors with cracks should be covered with tight flooring with paper between. Tight floors are necessary to keep in gasses during fumigation.

Concrete floors in bins for long-time storage need to be at least 8 inches above the ground with hollow tile or coarse gravel underneath.

(more)

It is a good plan to cover concrete floors with moisture-proof kraft paper or loose boards or to paint them with two coats of asphalt-aluminum paint.

Bin walls can be made of various materials such as boards, plywood, metal, or masonry, but must be strong enough to resist bursting pressure. Sometimes added strength is provided by wire or rod crossties. Walls must be tight to keep out moisture and to make fumigation feasible. Preferred construction for wood-frame bins calls for two thicknesses of boards on the outside with waterproof paper between and no lining on the inside of the studs. In regions of blowing snow the joint at the eaves should be tight and there should be arrangements for closing ventilators or any other openings through which snow might enter.

# # #

June 11, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia,
North Carolina, South Carolina and
Georgia.

No. 115-41.

LIBRARY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS JUN 13 1941 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: Immediate

CROP CHANGE AND CLEAN SEED AID WHEAT NEMATODE CONTROL

Nematodesare attacking wheat again in Georgia and North and South Carolina, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. These microscopic, eel-like worms can unexpectedly ruin wheat and rye crops, warns_____. The nematode has been found in all States from Maryland to Georgia, but grower vigilance in the last few years has greatly reduced its losses on grain crops.

Nematodes develop by thousands in galls that replace kernels in the heads of infected plants. Inside the galls the mature nematodes breed, and a new generation is hatched from eggs. These galls are dark brown or black in wheat, straw-colored in rye, and are slightly smaller than the grain. During harvest many galls fall to the ground, infesting the soil for further crops. Others become mixed in the seed and may be sown with it the following season.

The galls are softened by soil moisture, break open, and release the nematodes to attack the wheat seedlings. Leaves of infected plants are curled and twisted, and mature plants are usually stunted.

_____recommends that land on which nematode-infected crops were grown be used for other crops the following year to starve the pests. He says also that farmers should be sure that galls are not mixed with their wheat or rye seed, and they should not spread nematode-infected straw or manure on land to be sown to wheat or rye that year.

Wheat and rye, along with emmer and spelt, are the only crops on which the young nematodes can live. No varieties of these grains -- adapted to the Southeast and at the same time resistant to this nematode -- are known.

June 12, 1941

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 116-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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JUN 18 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CARELESSNESS WASTES
EGGS NEEDED FOR FOOD

There is not much point in asking the Nation's hens to increase egg production by at least 5 percent, and then allow 5 percent to go "bad" through careless handling, as often happens in the summer months, says _____.

It is estimated that about 2 billion eggs are lost each year through spoilage that could be prevented. For example, an egg packing plant in the Middle West recently reported to the U. S. Department of Agriculture that its candlers in 2 months had to throw away eggs worth over a thousand dollars -- a result of careless gathering and handling.

Careful studies have shown that eggs are "good" when laid, but the germ in fertile eggs may start developing at any temperature above 68 degrees. Infertile eggs, for which cooling also is important, may be produced by getting rid of the roosters as soon as eggs for hatching are no longer needed. "Tell the roosters good-bye, by the first of July," is good advice.

As an egg when laid is at the body temperature of the hen -- at least 104 degrees -- it should in warm weather be cooled almost at once. The recommended temperature for cooling both fertile and infertile eggs is between 40 and 55 degrees. This means that eggs should be gathered at least three times a day in the summertime. Eggs should be cooled and held until marketed in the coolest practical place on the farm - in cellars, caves, ice houses, or other cool places.

A single egg allowed to spoil is not a great loss, says _____, but a billion eggs lost is as serious as the sinking of a food ship.

# # #

June 14, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Tex., N. Mex., Ariz., Calif., Okla., Kans., Mo., Nebr., Iowa, Ill., Ind., Ohio and Ark.

No. 117-41

LIBRARY BUREAU OF JUN 25 1941 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate

SCREWWORM OUTBREAK THREATENS
STATES IN MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Stockmen throughout the Mississippi Valley, as far north as Ohio and Illinois, and in southern New Mexico, southern Texas, Arizona, and California, are warned to be on the lookout for screwworms, especially in stock shipped from the latter States, _____ said today.

Surveys of the area by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate weather conditions extremely favorable for screwworm development. With east Texas infested 3 months earlier than last year and with infestation up to 75 percent of newborn calves in Arizona, the threat of a serious outbreak appears greater than at any time since 1935.

The spread of screwworms at this season is due mainly to surgical operations, dehorning, and branding, with the principal trouble in newborn calves and their dams. One Arizona ranchman reported 1,000 cases in his 5,000 head of livestock.

Prompt treatment of all wounds in livestock is important in keeping down losses from screwworms. Considerable success in Texas is reported from the use of a new screwworm remedy, Formula No. 62, developed in a field laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and now being introduced into screwworm territory. The formula, with information for its use, is being furnished State extension directors and extension entomologists throughout the area involved, or it may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

June 17, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region. No. 118-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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JUN 25 1941
AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GROWERS MAY ASSIGN
AAA PAY TO IMPROVE
FARM GRAIN STORAGE

_____ County AAA farmers may now assign their payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program in order to finance the purchase, construction, or repair of farm storage for all grains, according to word received by _____, chairman of the county AAA committee.

With record supplies of wheat and corn in sight for this fall and a possible shortage of terminal space and railroad cars, farm storage is going to be more important than ever this year, _____, says. He also pointed out that it has been announced that cars will not be available for shipping unless they can be unloaded immediately at their destinations.

(Add comments here on local or area storage situation.)

Assignments of AAA payments will make it possible for farmers to arrange with their local dealers or bankers for additional farm storage now to be paid for with 1941 AAA payments. By so doing, farmers will be able to protect themselves by providing adequate farm storage well in advance of harvest. In addition to the credit from assignments, farmers providing additional farm storage for wheat by building new or repairing old granaries this year may obtain a 7-cent per bushel storage allowance in advance at the time the loan is approved. (NOTE: The advance will be allowed only on the wheat, stored in the new or repaired structures.)

Both payment assignments and storage advances can be obtained for either new storage or for making substantial repairs in old structures.

(more)

_____ emphasized the importance of providing good farm storage that will protect grain against loss or damage to quality.

Full details about construction of wheat storage to meet loan requirements, methods of handling, and control of pests are included in a new illustrated bulletin called "Wheat Storage on the Farm and in the Ever-Normal Granary." Free copies will be available soon at the county AAA office.

# # #

June 17, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central Region, Southern Region, California, and New Mexico.
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 119-41

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JUN 25 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GIVE PROVISIONS OF 1941 PEANUT MARKETING QUOTA

Regulations governing the marketing of the 1941 peanut crop were announced this week by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Marketing quotas on peanuts were approved for 3 years recently when farmers returned a favorable vote of more than 87 percent.

The peanut quota for each farm is the actual production on the 1941 acreage allotment under the Agricultural Conservation Program. Marketings in excess of the farm quota will be subject to a penalty of 3 cents a pound, unless the excess peanuts are delivered to an agency designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. In the latter case, the farmer will receive the current price of peanuts for crushing into oil.

_____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee (or county agent), said the regulations provide for three types of marketing cards. Farmers who plant within their acreage allotments will receive "within quota" cards, while those who overplant will receive either a "limited marketing" card or an "excess marketing" card.

The "within quota" card indicates that the farm's entire production may be marketed without penalty. The "limited marketing" card allows penalty-free marketing up to a stated amount, above which the peanuts marketed are subject to penalty. The "excess marketing" card specifies a certain percentage of each sale upon which the farmer must pay penalty.

Peanut buyers are required to keep records, to collect the penalty from farmers who sell peanuts in excess of the farm quota, and to file reports and remit any penalties collected to the State AAA office. Operators of peanut-picking and threshing machines also are required to keep records of all peanuts handled for farmers and to submit such records to the county AAA office.

June 17, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Va., N.Ca., Tenn., Ark., and Okla.

No. 120-41

LIBRARY BUREAU OF JUN 25 1941 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Release: Immediate.

OATS SHOULD BE DRY
BEFORE COMBINING

When oats mature in rainy weather, they may spoil if harvested with a combine too soon after they are ripe. _____advises leaving the grain standing in the field until it is fully ripe and thoroughly dry before combining.

This is particularly important if the farmer has no place to spread his grain for curing after harvest, because it will not keep if combined too green or damp and then stored in bins. More small combines are being used in the South today than ever before. If this method of harvesting is here to stay, _____believes, there is need for further development of nonshattering, stiff-strawed varieties of oats and other grains.

State experiment stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Plant Industry are now breeding new varieties of oats suitable for combining which are resistant to disease and have the ability to stand in the field for some time after ripening. These are necessary qualities in oats for the Southeast. The relatively heavier rainfall is favorable for rusts and lodging -- and if a combine is used, the grain must often be left to dry in the field for some time before harvest.

Fultex, a new red oat resistant to crown rust and smut, is one variety that meets these specifications. It was developed at Denton, Tex., through cooperation of the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Texas Experiment Station. This variety has a short, stiff straw; is resistant to shattering; and can stand in the field from 10 days to 2 weeks after becoming fully ripe without serious deterioration or lodging. It is already finding favor as a variety for combine harvesting in Texas and the Mississippi Delta.

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June 17, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central Region. No. 121-41

RELEASE: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITOR: The schedule of 1941 county loan rates will be avail available in the State AAA office. County AAA committees will be able to fill in other data necessary for this release by adding the county loan rate to the total of the conservation and parity payments for wheat.

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1941 WHEAT LOAN
RATE FOR_____
(county)
SET AT $_____

The 1941 wheat loan rate for_____County is_____
(Name) (No. 2 rate)
per bushel on No. 2 soft red winter wheat, announces_____,
chairman (or member) of the County AAA Committee (or county agent). The rate on wheat grading No. 1 will be $_____, and the rate on No. 3 will be $_____.

The county loan rates are approximately 85 percent of the parity price for wheat in_____County, said_____. Deduc-
(Name)
tions from the loan will be made for wheat that is smutty or garlicky.

_____points out that_____County
(Name)
wheat farmers who participate fully in the 1941 AAA Farm Program are assured of at least $_____a bushel. NOTE TO EDITORS: (County wheat loan rate plus the 1941 wheat conservation and parity payments of 18 cents) on the normal yield of the allotment for the farm this year, regardless of the market price. Conservation and parity payments which wheat farmers may earn on the normal yields of their allotments total 18 cents.

As in previous years, the loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The interest rate will be 3 percent, and all 1941 loans will be demand loans. Farmers may make arrangements at the county AAA offices for taking out loans soon after harvest. (NOTE TO EDITORS in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia: Both farm storage and warehouse loans will be made in your States. Farm-stored wheat must be in storage 30 days before loans can be made on it).

June 21, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region

No. 122-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CONTACT AAA OFFICE
ON SOYBEAN INCREASE,
OFFICIALS RECOMMEND

Recent revisions in the 1941 AAA program allowing increased acreage of soybeans for harvest as grain this year to meet defense needs should not be interpreted as meaning that "the sky's the limit" on soybeans,_____ _____, chairman of the _____County AAA committee, cautions farmers.

The new provisions, said _____, provide that no deductions from payments will be incurred by farmers on acreages of soybeans harvested for grain this year in excess of the acreages harvested for beans in 1940. An exception will be made to this, however, in some special cases where the 1940 acreage is not considered representative for the farm. In such cases, the county AAA committee will establish a representative acreage of soybeans over which increased harvesting may be made this year without incurring any deductions.

To be on the safe side,_____advised that farmers planning to harvest more soybeans for grain as a result of the revision in the 1941 farm program should get in touch with the county AAA office.

Increased soybean production for oil this year is being encouraged to meet national defense needs, according to word received by local AAA officials. The recent action of the Department of Agriculture places soybeans in a position somewhat like that of other products included in the Department's production expansion program.

(More)

Soybeans are now selling at about _____in _____. Although a relatively strong market is expected to be maintained as a result of increasing domestic demand, the Department has announced that it will use all its available resources to provide AAA cooperators with price support for soybeans. Word received at the county AAA office indicates that the price will be supported at a level of approximately $1 a bushel. Details of the measures to protect growers if prices decline have not yet been announced.

June 21, 1941 # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all States. No. 123-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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CHILEAN RURAL LEADER
LAUDS YOUTH LEADERSHIP

At the close of a talk filled with references to Western Hemisphere unity, Graciela Mandujano, assistant director of the Institute for Rural Information in Chile, today told delegates and leaders attending the Fifteenth National 4-H Club Camp that the things they are doing in their club work are fundamental for democracy. She maintained that "the youth of the United States must not fail the boys and girls of other democracies who are looking to this country's young people for leadership."

Miss Mandujano, speaking from a stage bedecked with the flags of the American Republics in the Department of Agriculture building, revealed the progress that Chile is making in the education of rural workers and their families.

A brief resume of Chile's troubled history gave the representative rural boys and girls and their leaders the background for Miss Mandujano's appeal for maintenance of hemisphere democracy when she said that the democratic way of life in any country or group of countries can be accomplished only through mass education and participation of a majority of the people in democratic methods of government.

"A poor democracy is better than the best kind of tyranny," declared Miss Mandujano. "In Chile," she continued, "we are now bringing the masses the facts about democracy in an effort to show them its advantages over any other form of government. And we find that our people are eager to gain facts that will help them to help themselves in a way that is possible only in a republic."

Between the time she departed from Chile 3 weeks ago and her appearance in Washington today, Miss Mandujano saw United States 4-H Club work "on the spot" when she attended a 4-H Club State Convention last week in Iowa.

June 20, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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No. 124-41

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PRESIDENT CITES 4-H LEADERSHIP:
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
PRESENTS DEFENSE CHALLENGE

A challenge to "sacrifice if sacrifice is necessary in the present defense effort, to maintain a nation where the government serves the individual rather than the people bowing before the government" was presented to National 4-H Club Camp delegates today by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Before his talk to the delegates and leaders who are representing 1,500,000 4-H Club members throughout the nation, Secretary Wickard read a letter of personal greetings from President Roosevelt --

Secretary Wickard called on the 250 rural boys and girls and their leaders to join in the current program for defense of democracy. And he maintained that when the current crisis has diminished, the agricultural and industrial present hugh productive capacity will be used to make a greater supply of food, fibre and manufactured products for the people of this country.

Secretary Wickard paid the 4-H program a compliment when he said that 4-H Club training is showing up in the present agricultural leadership in the United States. He told of how agriculture had come to be recognized as the basis for social and economic development of the nation, and of how modern conveniences have eliminated drudgery from farm and home tasks to make farming more attractive to young people seeking opportunity in agriculture.

875-41 (more)

"People cannot be strong without proper food," declared Secretary Wickard. "And 40 percent of our people have not had adequate diets. In the future we must make greater effort to supply foods, the product of agriculture, to the people who need them for a stronger nation. Rural diets must be improved for aid to national security since towns and cities draw their populations primarily from farm sections."

The letter from President Roosevelt follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

June 19, 1941

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am informed that the 4-H Clubs of the United States are holding their National Encampment here in Washington this week and that more than forty States, Alaska, and Hawaii have sent their quota of Delegates with their State Club Leaders to the Camp.

I shall be grateful if you will express to the Delegates and through them to every member of the 4-H organization my deep interest in the important, worthwhile work being done by them, particularly in National Defense during the present world crisis. The 4-H Clubs as a great educational and character-building movement are contributing better living, and a stronger Nation. With the training given their members in work, thrift, self-reliance, and in the practice of democracy, they constitute a great stabilizing influence in America.

I trust that, this week, through the many conferences provided, and the contacts to be made with the various agencies of Government, all 4-H Delegates here may carry back to their homes and communities an unfaltering faith in our Nation and a determination to do their part in maintaining it as a great democracy.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Honorable,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

# # # #

June 21, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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In All States

No. 125-41

Release: Immediate

EIGHT PAN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT 4-H CLUB CAMP TEA

Representatives from eight South and Central American Republics, the Pan-American Union, and both houses of Congress were guests of delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp here in an elaborate Pan-American tea in the patio of the Department of Agriculture building this afternoon, Saturday, June 21.

The delegates explained 4-H Club work to Pan-American visitors and other guests. The patio was also the scene of a 4-H Club exhibit which the delegates used to show firsthand the results of their Club work.

Among those attending the tea were Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard; Lynn R. Edminster, special representative of the Secretary of State; Senor Dr. Don Julian R. Caceres, Minister from Honduras; Senor Dr. Raoul Herrera-Arango, Cuban Embassy; Senor Don Aturo Lares, Venezuelan Embassy; Senor Carlos Mackehenie y de la Fuente, Peruvian Embassy; Mr. Anderson, Ecuadorian Embassy; Senor Don Jorge Sola, Argentinean Embassy; Senor Don Julian H. Ehrman, Panamaian Embassy; Fausto Soto, Chilean Embassy; Mr. Paul R. Kelbaugh and Mr. Julian G. Zier, representing the Pan-American Union; Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Mississippi; Representatives Hampton P. Fulmer, South Carolina; Bolivar Pagan, Puerto Rico; and Fred C. Gilchrist, Iowa.

Other guests included Department of Agriculture officials and prominent 4-H Club leaders.

June 21, 1941 (976-41)

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EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In All States. No. 126-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

4-H BOYS AND GIRLS FROM 24 STATES TAKE CITIZENSHIP PLEDGE

Thirty-eight farm boys and girls from 24 States will be inducted formally into the responsibilities of citizenship as a part of the National 4-H Club Camp Program in progress here. They will reach 21 and voting age on their next birthday.

The ceremony will be held near the historic Lincoln Memorial and will be followed by an address to the 173 delegates to the Camp by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Those who will participate in the citizenship ceremony, in behalf of all 4-H Club boys and girls in their State who will become of voting age, are listed below:

National Campers past 20 - 1941

J. Byron Alvis, Jr.	Richmond,	Virginia
Ronald Anderson	West Warwick,	Rhode Island
Doris Bamesberger	Aurora,	Nebraska
Duane Benedict	Manlius,	New York
Eugene Edward Buhler	Butler,	South Dakota
Harley R. Cederstrom	Watertown,	Minnesota
Merle Crawley	Sale Creek,	Tennessee
ElRoy H. Dannewitz	Somonauk,	Illinois
Mary DeWilde	Twin Brooks,	South Dakota
Louise Downey	Putnam,	Illinois

Sam Gwinn	Lockbridge,	West Virginia
Leroy Hardenburg	Flemington,	New Jersey
I. Laverne Horsted	Cleveland,	North Dakota
Norma Kolar	Wolbach,	Nebraska
Frank E. Krivohlavek	Dorchester,	Nebraska
Luella Larson	Lake Preston,	South Dakota
Richard B. Lefever	Lancaster,	Pennsylvania
Arlene Marshall	Concord,	Michigan
Earle G. Meschke	Welcome,	Minnesota
Nell Miller	Clarksville,	Tennessee
Louise E. Mullen	Stafford,	New York
Irving Newhouse	Mabton,	Washington
Harold E. Niles	Mauston,	Wisconsin
Elmer Nussbaum	Monroe	Indiana
Richard Ernest Phillips	Middletown,	Delaware
William Reed Poling	Van Wert,	Ohio
Dorthea S. Potts	Kingston,	New Jersey
Robert James Rexroth	Gurley,	Nebraska
Gerald Schaffer	Henshaw,	Kentucky
Freeman Smith	Hartselle,	Alabama
Charles F. Snyder	Centerville,	South Dakota
Anne A. Stiegler	Missoula,	Montana
Elvira Taylor	New London,	New Hampshire
Gladys M. Tilton	Lexington,	Kentucky
Paul W. Ulmer	Marietta,	Ohio
Leon Wagley	St.Vrain,	New Mexico
Ann Watzig	Orchards,	Washington
Maxwell Williams	Beloit,	Kansas

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EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central States. No. 127-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DAIRY FARMERS
APPLY LIME TO
INCREASE LEGUMES

Application of lime obtained by farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program is one of the chief factors responsible for an increased trend toward more clover and other legumes on _____ dairy farms, according to _____, Chairman (or member) of the State AAA Committee.
(State)

"Lime is necessary," said _____, "in getting good stands and growth of such legumes as clover on _____ soil. Since 1936," he continued, "when the first Agricultural Conservation Program went into effect, _____ farmers have applied a total of _____ tons of lime to their soil." (Note to Editor: The total of lime applied in the preceding sentence should include all lime applied by AAA cooperators as conservation material and also the amount purchased privately by farmers for carrying out practices. See table attached.) "Through this liming," said _____, "farmers have put _____ acres of their land in better condition for raising legumes."
(State) (State) (Number)

There has been a great increase in the use of lime since _____ when it first became available to farmers in place of conservation payments, said _____. Orders for lime by AAA cooperators under the 1942 program so far this year total _____ tons.
(Year) (Number)

Participating farmers also have improved their legume acreage by seeding legume mixtures recommended by the State college and by using adapted varieties of seed.

(more)

_____ pointed out that a plentiful supply of good quality hay and pasture helps dairymen to reduce their costs of milk production, as well as increase the quantity and nutritional quality of their products in accord with the national Food-for-Defense Program. (Note to Editor: State extension dairyman may have State figures showing how hay and pasture lower feeding costs, and therefore costs of milk production. You may wish to use such data to illustrate the value of good hay and pasture to dairymen in your State.)

# # #

June 24, 1941.

AMOUNT OF LIMESTONE USED BY FARMERS COOPERATING IN THE PROGRAMS, AND FURNISHED BY AAA AS "GRANT OF AID," 1936-40, FOR STATES IN THE EAST CENTRAL REGION

State	Year	Lime used	Lime furnished
		Tons	Tons
Delaware	1936	2,969	
	1937	19,238	
	1938	25,100	
	1939	23,251	
	1940	36,554	1,482
Maryland	1936	72,177	
	1937	138,439	
	1938	160,095	
	1939	145,657	
	1940	191,499	11,887
Virginia	1936	182,684	
	1937	291,102	
	1938	393,473	4,945
	1939	416,062	61,871
	1940	567,552	237,546
West Virginia	1936	59,776	
	1937	152,883	
	1938	225,842	1,120
	1939	271,830	46,283
	1940	344,286	138,852
North Carolina	1936	30,584	
	1937	64,845	
	1938	87,710	11,965
	1939	149,120	105,648
	1940	299,226	230,050
Kentucky	1936	661,498	
	1937	627,152	
	1938	784,551	
	1939	762,974	29,702
	1940	1,193,212	87,318
Tennessee	1936	179,259	
	1937	257,953	
	1938	337,560	2,972
	1939	452,568	90,942
	1940	761,149	285,108

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In All States. No. 128-41.

RELEASE: Immediate.

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU
AND NOTED NUTRITIONIST
ADDRESS 4-H DELEGATES

Addresses by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Dr. Russell M. Wilder, of the National Research Council and a nationally known authority on health and nutrition, were high lights (Monday, June 23) of the National 4-H Club Camp here in Washington this week.

"No group has a greater stake in the outcome of this present world conflict than the American farmers," Secretary Morgenthau told the 173 farm boys and girls from 43 States and Alaska. The Secretary of the Treasury commended the 4-H Club organization of 1 1/2 million rural boys and girls as "the finest activity of rural youth in the world" and said he had encouraged all three of his children to become members of the 4-H Club in his (Dutchess County, N. Y.) community.

He told how "our American heritage is being threatened today as it has not been threatened in 150 years" and asked all 4-H boys and girls to assume the task of seeing that everyone back home in their communities received and read a copy of a pamphlet, Land of the Free, which the 4-H Club boys and girls will help distribute in the interest of the sale of Government bonds to help finance the defense program.

Dr. Russell M. Wilder told the club boys and girls that the recognized "three square meals a day" were not enough unless those meals were balanced as to quality and variety of foods as well as to quantity.

(more)

He advised the youngsters to see that in their natural foods they got plenty of vitamins, minerals, proteins, and energy-producing elements. He advised against meals made up largely of sweets, soft drinks, and the like, with practically no vitamin content; white bread, from which vitamins and minerals have been lost through milling and which has not been "enriched"; polished rice; vegetables that have not been prepared so as to preserve the vitamin content; fat meats and other foods which, though they satisfy energy requirements, are short on such necessary elements as vitamins.

He said that every diet should include protective foods like milk, fruits, meats, vegetables properly cooked, eggs, and other foods rich in vitamins and minerals. People could obtain an ample supply of needed vitamins and minerals if they ate the proper variety of food, Dr. Wilder said.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 129-41.

RELEASE: Wednesday p.m.

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VETERAN LEADERS HONORED
AT NATIONAL 4-H CAMP

Prominent agricultural leaders in the United States were honored this morning at the 1941 National 4-H Club Camp in Washington. Before 250 outstanding 4-H Club members and their leaders attending the fifteenth annual encampment in the capital, the veteran farmers, teachers, and professional agriculturists received medallions in recognition of their service to national farming and homemaking through 4-H Club work.

Those who received the citations this morning were:

Liberty Hyde Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; Oscar H. Benson, Guernsey, Pa.; Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Cleveland, Ohio; Fannie R. Buchanan, Ames, Iowa; Luther N. Duncan, Auburn, Ala.; James A. Evans, Athens, Ga.; Albert B. Graham, Columbus, Ohio; Isaac W. Hill, Washington, D. C.; Edwin N. Hopkins, Des Moines, Iowa; Horace A. Moses, West Springfield, Mass.; Guy L. Noble, Chicago, Ill.; Oakes M. Plummer, Portland, Oreg.; Clarence B. Smith, Washington, D. C.; Thomas O. Walton, College Station, Tex.; and Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

The contributions made to the Nation's "life on the farm" by the 15 leaders honored this morning are:

(more)

Liberty Hyde Bailey -- Chairman of Country Life Commission appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt. One of founders of American Country Life Association. Instrumental in building sentiment which led to establishment of the Extension Service. Organized some of the first nature clubs for rural boys and girls and developed the plan of awarding charters to those clubs. Now Dean Emeritus of Cornell University.

Oscar H. Benson -- One of the pioneers in establishing and developing 4-H Clubs. For many years in charge of 4-H Club work in 33 Northern and Western States for the United States Department of Agriculture. Developed the team demonstration phase of 4-H Club work. National Director of Rural Scouting. Now living on a Pennsylvania farm.

Mrs. Frances P. Bolton -- For several years provided for financing the Payne Fund Fellowships, whereby former 4-H members were awarded a year of study in the United States Department of Agriculture. Congresswoman from the Twenty-Second District in Ohio.

Fannie R. Buchanan -- Author of 4-H Club Songs, entitled "A Plowing Song," "Dreaming," "A Song of Health," "4-H Field Song," and "4-H Friendship." Encouraged participation in musical activities on the part of 4-H Club members. Now extension specialist in rural sociology at Iowa State College.

Luther N. Duncan -- President of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. First State club leader appointed in Alabama. State director of extension. Member of Extension Committee on Organization and Policy. First State club leader to become president of his State college of agriculture.

James A. Evans -- A pioneer in developing 4-H Clubs. One of the first extension agents employed by the United States Department of Agriculture. In charge of extension work in 15 Southern States. Formerly Assistant Chief, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Now administrative assistant, Extension Service, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

Albert B. Graham -- An early 4-H Club enthusiast. Formerly county superintendent of schools, State director of extension and in charge of specialists, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Author of extension publications.

Isaac W. Hill -- Former State superintendent of public instruction in Alabama. Was for many years 4-H Club field agent in 15 Southern States for the United States Department of Agriculture.

Edwin N. Hopkins.

Pioneered in providing loan funds for farm boys and girls to begin 4-H Club activities. Editor of rural newspaper. Promoted good relationships between rural and urban young folks. Author of magazine articles on 4-H Clubs.

Horace A. Moses.

Founder of International 4-H Leadership Training School held in Springfield, Mass., which, at one time, included 4-H representatives from some 40 States. Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. One of the founders of Eastern States Exposition.

Guy L. Noble -- One of the founders of the National Club Congress, held annually in Chicago. Publisher of the National 4-H News. Arranged for providing National 4-H Fellowships, whereby former 4-H members are now awarded a year of study in the United States Department of Agriculture. Now managing director of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

Oakes M. Plummer -- Manager of Pacific International Livestock Exposition, held annually in Portland, Oregon. Camp Plummer, a 4-H encampment at the exposition, named in his honor. Assisted in developing the 4-H program in the Northwest.

Clarence B. Smith -- One of the founders of the National 4-H Club Camp. Formerly Chief, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, and Assistant Director of Extension in the United States Department of Agriculture. Author of many articles and books relating to the 4-H Clubs and extension work.

Thomas O. Walton -- President of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. One of the first extension agents in Texas. Was State club leader, State director of extension. Member of Extension Committee on Organization and Policy, and is chairman of executive Committee, Association of American Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

Thomas E. Wilson -- Chairman of National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Assisted in the further development of the 4-H Clubs by providing funds for research study of 4-H methods and results. Now President of Wilson & Co.

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June 24, 1941.

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EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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In all States. No. 130-41

POULTRYMEN IN DRIVE
ON PULLORUM DISEASE

The farm poultryman has been assured by the Nation's breeders and hatcherymen - cooperating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan - that the chicks he buys will be more and more free from pullorum disease, says _____.

The NPIP voted that beginning this fall reactors in U. S. Pullorum-Tested flocks must be less than 9 percent. The number of reactors allowed decreases 1 percent each year until 1945-46, when only flocks with less than 5 percent reactors will be recognized. In addition, a second class--U.S. Pullorum-Controlled--was set up for flocks with less than 2 percent of reactors. The third class is U.S. Pullorum-Passed (no reactors on one test), and the fourth, U. S. Pullorum-Clean (no reactors on two tests).

Pullorum disease, once better known as bacilliary white diarrhea, causes heavy chick losses. The germ is carried by both male and female birds, and passed along to chicks through the egg. But there are positive tests for pullorum disease, and it is fairly easy to clean up flocks by removing reactors and following sanitary measures.

The conference also voted that all flocks and hatcheries cooperating in the plan must be officially pullorum tested after September 1, 1943. Previously 30 of the 44 States in the plan had required pullorum testing as a qualification for membership.

These moves to reduce poultry losses from pullorum disease mean more and healthier high-producing hens, and more food for defense, says Paul B. Zumbro of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, senior coordinator of the plan. The NPIP, set up 6 years ago to improve the efficiency of poultry and to reduce pullorum losses, is cooperative between the States that take part and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

June 26, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States No. 131-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LA GUARDIA GIVES FACTS ON
CIVILIAN DEFENSE; PATMAN SAYS
AGRICULTURE FUTURE BRIGHT

As Mayor of New York City and as director of the Office of Civilian Defense, Fiorello H. La Guardia this morning revealed to 173 4-H members from all parts of the country at the fifteenth annual National 4-H Club Camp that their city cousins are "pretty much like you boys and girls from the farms...They have the same hopes and ambitions...Today, more than ever before we are realizing a fuller and more complete understanding between farm folks and city people."

Mayor La Guardia's Washington appearance before the delegates came after the representative rural young people had heard a message from Congressman Wright Patman of Texas. "Agriculture," said Patman, "has a brighter future today than at any other time in the history of our Nation. Congress...has provided for the first time in history the payment of parity prices for farm products."

After posing the question, "Why is our country embarking on a vast program of national defense?" Mayor La Guardia supplied the answer when he said, "We are doing it because we took an obligation to transmit our country better, happier, and more beautiful than we received it. That is our responsibility. It will not be long before you will be ready to take it over from us. And we intend to give it to you with all its beauty untouched and with every sacred American institution preserved."

Referring directly to the current tense situation, Mayor La Guardia declared that "It isn't of our choice...We are a peace-loving people...

(more)

We never go out of our way to look for a war. We try to shun it. We exercise a great deal of patience and forbearance. On the other hand, in keeping with our tradition and in keeping with what is best in American life, we as a people refuse to be intimidated by brute force, and are afraid of nobody in the entire world."

The recently-named head of the Office of Civilian defense told of the workings of his organization for protection of the populace in war time. The Office, he said, will first inform the people of the dangers of panic during catastrophes. Then the organization will train air raid wardens and auxilliary fire-fighting forces, establish field hospitals for injured civilians, survey towns and cities to locate air raid protection facilities, and direct canteen work.

While rural areas are relatively free from danger when a country is engaged in modern war, Mayor La Guardia told the 4-H boys and girls that they can prepare themselves for emergencies by gaining a complete knowledge of first aid and being familiar with their individual sections of the country so they can direct transportation of injured people.

"The greatest contribution that our farm people can make for the defense program," pointed out Mayor La Guardia, "is to provide crop production for foods and for industrial use."

The Mayor's talk before the delegates who represent a million and a half rural boys and girls closed with a forceful appeal for the 4-H members to "Keep your Heads clear, your Hands busy, your Hearts pure, and your Health perfect."

June 24, 1941 # # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In New England, N. Y., Pa., Md., N. J., W. Va., and Del.

132-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

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BUREAU OF
JUL 2 - 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BETTER PASTURES FOR NORTHEAST IS OBJECT OF RESEARCH MEETING

In a few years _____ farmers may no longer seed their pastures to ordinary Kentucky bluegrass or just plain white clover. Very likely they will buy from their seed dealers particular varieties of these and other pasture plants, just as they now buy established varieties of corn and wheat.

Progress in breeding improved varieties of grasses and legumes for the Northeast is one important subject for discussion at the annual meeting of the U. S. Regional Pasture Laboratory collaborators at State College, Pa.

_____ of _____ will meet with representatives of experiment stations in other Northeastern States and members of the laboratory staff to plan pasture research projects for the coming year.

Besides making fundamental investigations necessary for breeding better pasture plants, scientists at the laboratory are working to develop new and more effective pasture-management practices. Even with the grasses and legumes now being grown, these research men believe, much immediate pasture improvement is possible in the Northeast through better management.

Growing interest in pasture improvement in recent years has shown the need for research in this field. At the suggestion of experiment station directors in the 12 States from West Virginia to Maine, the U. S. Regional Pasture Laboratory was established in 1936 under the direction of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Since that time it has cooperated closely with the States in developing new pasture plants and in finding out better ways to grow and graze them.

# # #

June 27, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ky., Va., Del., and Md. 133-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA ENCOURAGES
NEW FORAGE FOR
DROUGHT RELIEF

All counties in Virginia, Kentucky, Delaware, and Maryland have been designated as counties in which the production of feed for livestock has been seriously reduced by drought, according to _____, Chairman (or member) of the State committee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"This means that farmers participating in the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program in these counties may plant emergency forage crops without incurring payment deductions for exceeding their total soil-depleting allotment," Mr. _____ explained.

The special designation was made by W. G. Finn, director of the East Central Region of the AAA, on recommendation of the State AAA Committees of the four States. The State committees, with the aid of the county committees, made surveys of their respective States, discovering that dry weather from January through May this year had reduced the early hay crop at least 50 percent; caused extremely short pastures; and had greatly curtailed the development of corn and small grain, particularly oats.

"The Virginia farmer-committeeman report on average rainfall may be taken as typical of conditions in all four States," Mr. _____ pointed out. "Average rainfall in that State for the first 5 months of this year was 1.92 inches. This is less rain than fell in that period in 1930, the last serious drought year, and is .94 inches less than in 1938, which was another dry year."

The State committees, said Mr. _____, recommend immediate planting of emergency forage crops, to make up for the shortage of spring hay crops.

June 27, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

And to newspapers. No. 134-40

For immediate releases

OHIO CONGRESSWOMAN
URGES 4-H MEMBERS
BE INTELLIGENT VOTERS

Fresh from the halls of Congress, Congresswoman Frances Payne Bolton, Ohio, this week (June 17) told delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C. that intelligent voting, and courage and faith in our democratic way of living are necessary in the building of the America of tomorrow.

"It takes more courage now than it did when I was a girl because you have to face a world almost in flames," she said. She asked how many countries voted today and how likely it will be that others will be able to vote tomorrow. She urged the boys and girls, as they visit the Washington and Lincoln memorials, to pledge themselves to keep faith with the ideals of free living held by such men as Washington and Lincoln. "You and the 1,381,000 4-H Club members over the country have a head start on the city fellows," she explained, "since you come constantly in contact with the realities of nature." She laid particular stress on training for the preservation of health, terming health the foundation of good citizenship.

For 7 years Mrs. Bolton has given National 4-H Club fellowships to two outstanding 4-H Club members each year for advance study and reserach in the Department of Agriculture Graduate School.

Sunday and Monday nights the delegates were entertained by the youth of Washington in a happy exchange between farm and city leading men and women of tomorrow.

Honorary 4-H Club membership pins were given by the delegates (June 17) to Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, Minister from Latvia, where club work patterned very much aft 4-H Club work in this country is well under way, to Capt. William F. Santelmann, Leader of the United States Marine Band, and to W. E. Drips, Director of Agriculture, National Broadcasting Co.

June 17, 1940 # # # (871-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States. No. 135-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

JUNE BOLL WEEVIL EMERGENCE
IS HIGHEST IN RECENT YEARS

More boll weevils emerged from hibernation in June than in any June of the past several years declares _____. This continued the condition reported by the United States Department of Agriculture in May, when it was announced that a greater number of weevils had survived hibernation than in any recent spring.

Reports received from the cotton insect laboratories through June 14 show that weevils were very numerous in fields in many sections of the Cotton Belt. At Florence, S. C., 10 percent of the weevils in hibernation cages had emerged by the middle of June, or about five times the average survival. Nearly 10 times more weevils were found in the fields examined in Florence County than in 1940. In sough central Georgia, fields of early cotton showed from 6 percent to 12 percent square infestation, though many fields of late cotton squares were not yet available for infestation records.

The emergence in cages at McIntosh, Fla., through June 14 was 14 percent as compared to 10 percent for the last year. The square infestation in sea-island fields in four counties of north central Florida was still light, averaging about 1 percent.

The emergence in cages at Tallulah, La., was 8.4 percent, the highest survival since 1937. An average of 300 weevils per acre were found in the fields examined in Madison Parish during the week ending June 13. This was a greater number than were found during this period in any year since 1934.

(more)

Weevils were becoming abundant in cotton near woods at Stoneville, Miss., with an average of over 200 per acre in the fields examined, as compared to none on this date in 1940.

At Waco, Tex., the emergence from cages is already over 14 percent; and a high percentage of small squares are being punctured. An examination of some fields of older cotton showed 70 percent of the squares were infested.

According to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the generally late fruiting of cotton over most of the Cotton Belt makes it more subject to weevil damage. The dry spell in the South Atlantic States delayed emergence of weevils, but the recent rains over most of this area have caused large numbers of weevils to emerge in good condition at a time when squares are available for food.

The excessive rains that delayed planting in many areas west of the Mississippi River have also interfered with early season dusting for weevil control. Flea hoppers have caused severe shedding of early squares in south and central Texas and further delayed the crop.

The best control for the boll weevil is to dust the cotton with calcium arsenate. Details on control of boll weevils and how best to combat increases of cotton aphids or cotton lice while employing the calcium-arsenate treatment can be obtained from county agents, the State experiment station, or the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

# # #

June 30, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In all States No. 136-41

Release: Immediate

LIBRARY JUL 1 1941 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PULLETS CAN AID FOOD-
FOR-DEFENSE PROGRAM

Keep your pullets and turn them into laying hens instead of putting them on the market this summer, thereby providing more eggs for Uncle Sam's food-for-defense program and aiding your own income.

This is the advice to poultry producers offered by _____ , County Agent of _____County (or Chairman of the County AAA Committee).

There's no definite egg shortage now but there may be in the future unless egg production is increased, he says. People are eating more eggs at home, the Army needs lots of eggs, and large quantities are scheduled for shipment overseas. The Government recently asked poultry producers to increase egg production 10 million cases during a 15-month period ending next summer; and they have responded, but latest figures indicate the increase will fall short of that figure.

"We know that we can produce all the eggs needed in the food-for-defense program,"_____asserts. "It's just a matter of having plenty of laying hens and taking care of them properly.

"Eggs are one of the best foods, and we don't want to see anyone eliminate them from his diet because of shortage. On the average, each person in the United States uses 26 dozen eggs a year. We want to maintain this average, along with supplies for the Army and Britain."

A recent United States Department of Agriculture report shows that about 19 percent more chicks have been hatched since January 1 than

(More)

a year ago, but the increase in numbers of young chicks on farms on June 1 was disappointing, he says. This would indicate that many pullets are being sold as meat along with cockerels for the broiler market.

The egg-feed price ratio is attractive to the poultry producer now, and the Government has announced that a favorable ratio will be maintained. It looks like this was the year to fill all available poultry houses with well-matured laying pullets, says _____.

A special effort should be made to withhold all well-developed pullets from slaughter, he declares. The market for poultry meat can be fully supplied from the cockerels out of this year's hatch, he says, pointing out that prices will be better if the broiler market is not overloaded.

June 30, 1941. # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central Region

No. 137-41

RELEASE: Immediate

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1942 FARM WHEAT ALLOTMENTS BEING SENT TO FARMERS

Farmers of _____ County soon will receive their 1942 wheat acreage allotments as established under the AAA Farm Program, according to _____, chairman (or member) of the county AAA committee.

Each farmer's allotment, says _____, is his proportionate share of the 1942 national wheat allotment of 55 million acres, which is approximately 11 percent less than the 1941 allotment of 62 million acres. The downward revision for 1942, explained _____, is principally due to a drastic reduction in wheat exports which has piled up a record carry-over of wheat. With a prospective carry-over of about 500 million bushels expected on July 1, 1942, the 1942 allotment was established at 55 million acres, the same as the 1939 allotment.

The allotment is adjusted each year so that with the prospective carry-over enough wheat will be provided for normal domestic consumption, normal exports, and at least a 30-percent reserve. Officials point out that since the 55-million-acre allotment is above the level necessary to attain that objective, above-normal reserves will continue to be a definite part of the United States wheat situation for at least 2 or 3 years.

Wheat growers who cooperate in this program for marketing stabilization by planting within their allotments will qualify for conservation payments, parity payments, crop insurance, and wheat loans.

# # #

July 5, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States (except
those in North Central Region)

No. 138-41

JUL 7 - 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate

INCREASED PENALTY ON EXCESS COTTON TO BE IN EFFECT

Penalties on 1941 cotton marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota will be considerably higher than last year, _____ chairman of the county AAA committee (or county agent), pointed out this week.

The penalty on 1941 cotton under the present law likely will be between 6½ and 7 cents a pound, as compared with 2 cents a pound in 1938 and 3 cents on the 1939 and 1940 crops. There will be no increase, however, in the total amount of penalties due on carry-over penalty cotton marketed in excess of the quota in 1941.

In order to simplify the collection of penalties, the new and higher rate will be collected on all cotton marketed in excess of the farm quota. In the case of carry-over penalty cotton, however, the higher rate will be applied only to that portion of the carry-over which will yield the same amount of penalty as all of the carry-over cotton would have yielded under the former penalty rates. At the same time, the remainder of the carry-over will become penalty-free.

Should the penalty rate be set at 7 cents, here is what would occur in the case of a farmer who has 700 pounds of carry-over penalty cotton from the 1940 crop. Had he marketed this excess in 1940, he would have had to pay a penalty of 3 cents a pound, or a total of $21. This year, however, this carry-over would be converted into 400 pounds of

(more)

penalty-free cotton, with the remaining 300 pounds being subject to the new 7-cent penalty. If he should market this 300 pounds in excess of his quota this year, he would have to pay 7 cents times 300, or a total of $21, the same total amount he would have paid last year.

The higher penalties will be in effect this year because of recently enacted legislation which established loan rates for the major commodities at 85 percent of the parity price and also provided that penalties on excess marketings be 50 percent of the basic loan rate, _____ said.

The basic loan rate will be set at 85 percent of the parity price as of the beginning of the marketing year, which, in the case of cotton, is August 1.

For example, if the August 1 cotton parity price should be the same as at present, or 16.12 cents a pound, the basic loan rate would be 85 percent of this, or 13.70 cents. In this case, the penalty on cotton marketed in excess of the farm quota would be 6.8 cents a pound.

_____said the 85-percent loan will be available only to AAA cooperators. Non-cooperators can obtain loans at a rate 60 percent of that offered to cooperators, and then only on that portion of their 1941 cotton crop which is in excess of the farm quota and subject to penalty if marketed. Excess cotton which is placed under loan by the non-cooperator remains subject to the penalty when marketed in excess of the quota.

July 5,1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Kans., Okla., Tex.,
Nebr., Colo., and N. Mex.

139-41

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

EARLY SEEDING LOWERS
WINTER WHEAT YIELDS

_____ farmers who are tempted to seed their winter wheat in late July or August to take advantage of this summer's plentiful rains may get lower yields and have more trouble with root-rot disease than if they wait till normal seeding time, says _____ of _____. Hot weather favors root-rot organisms. Also, early seedings are more likely to suffer from winter killing and from hessian fly losses.

Long-time tests made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with Great Plains experiment stations show that in most seasons best yields are obtained from September seedings and that earlier seeding is not advisable.

Dry weather in September or October - ordinarily the best time to seed winter wheat in _____ - may keep the kernels from sprouting till it rains. Sometimes the seedlings may not come up until late fall, winter, or even early spring. Nevertheless, says _____, experience indicates that better results will be obtained in most cases with wheat sown in September than in August or earlier.

High temperatures in late summer cause excessive tillering and a rank growth of wheat seedlings which tends to exhaust soil nitrates and moisture. Heavy fall growth is of no advantage except for pasture in the Great Plains, because the vegetation is usually killed back during the winter.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Calif., Ariz., N. Mex., Mo., Tenn., N. C., Va., Ill., Ky., Kans., Okla., Tex., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C., Fla.

No. 140-41.

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RELEASE: Immediate.

OFFICIALS PREPARE COTTON INSURANCE PROGRAM for '42

Machinery for application of the United States Department of Agriculture's cotton crop insurance program to the 1942 cotton crop is being perfected by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in Washington, _____ (Name), chairman of the _____ (County) AAA committee, announces.

Details will be worked out in plenty of time so that all cotton growers in _____ County can apply for insurance on their next year's crop before seeding. Growers will be able to insure 50 percent or 75 percent of their average yield, _____ (Name) explained. The insurance will protect them from all unavoidable hazards, such as drought, insects, including boll weevils, flood, plant disease, wind, fire and hail.

Guaranteed yields will be figured in terms of pounds of lint cotton, as will premiums. Premiums, _____ (Name) said, will be based on the crop-loss history of individual farms, adjusted to reflect the crop-loss experience of the county. Both yields and crop-loss averages will be figured on the basis of historical or appraised productivity over a period of years.

Premiums for individual growers also will be figured on a lint cotton basis, although payment of premiums will be made with a commodity note. All applicants for cotton crop insurance will sign a commodity note guaranteeing to pay their premiums on or before the date of maturity. This maturity date will approximate the time that cotton generally is picked in each State or about the time that indemnities usually are paid.

Payment of the note may be made in either cotton or the cash equivalent on or before maturity. If the note is not paid when it matures, the cash amount of the premium will be deducted from the indemnity paid the grower, if any, or from the first Government payment he receives, such as a cotton loan, parity payment, or AAA payment.

# # #

July 16, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS JUL 18 1941 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In all States

No. 141-41

RELEASE: Immediate

CAREFUL HAYING
SAVES VITAMINS

_____farmers, now in various stages of midsummer haying, are carefully "bottling up" their livestock's winter supply of vitamin A. High-quality hay is one of the best winter sources of this important vitamin, but it may be largely lost in haymaking if the hay is leached by rain, bleached by the sun, undercured so that it becomes musty and moldy in the stack or bale, or is allowed to become so dry that the leaves shatter.

_____points out that it is to the farmer's advantage to avoid this loss, particularly this year when better feeding practices mean more food for national defense and prices for farm products are good.

Built from carotene, the orange-yellow pigment in grasses and legumes, vitamin A is essential for health in all farm stock. Cows fed rations low in "A" may abort, or bear weak, dead, or blind calves. Some of the offspring from cows so fed may live a few days or weeks, only to develop severe diarrhea, pneumonia, permanent blindness, convulsions, or other disorders, says _____. Horses, sheep, and swine are also affected.

Studies by the Department of Agriculture have shown that the vitamin A potency of butterfat from cows fed U. S. No. 1 alfalfa hay was at least four times that of fat from cows fed U. S. No. 3 timothy.

(more)

Grass or legume pasture in the summer and liberal quantities of properly cured legume or grass hay of the current season's crop in winter or during periods of dry-lot feeding will prevent or cure vitamin A deficiency in cattle, sheep, horses, and goats. Swine also obtain considerable carotene from good pasture, and during the winter leafy legume hay or 5 to 10 percent high-grade alfalfa meal in the grain mixture will supply sufficient vitamin A for sows or fattening hogs.

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July 16, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 142-41.

RELEASE: Immediate.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT FLARE-UP OF
SLEEPING SICKNESS

There may still be time to protect _____ horses from encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness) this season, if chick embryo vaccine is administered now, according to _____.

This malady, which swept through the country during the summers of 1937 and 1938 killing thousands of horses outright and leaving many others temporarily disabled, gives indications of flaring up again.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture already has reports on more than a thousand cases this season from 13 different States, indicating that the disease is more prevalent than usual for this time of the year. While reports are coming in from States as far distant as Florida and California, most of the trouble seems to be concentrated in the Midwest, particularly in those States just west of the Mississippi River.

Since "encephalo" usually grows worse as the season progresses, farmers and other horse owners who fail to vaccinate their animals may suffer considerable loss.

This year, for the first time, the eastern type of encephalo has been found west of the Mississippi River. The eastern type is fatal about 85 percent of the time, whereas the western type kills only about 20 to 25 percent of its victims. The few cases of eastern type encephalo found west of the Mississippi, however, have all been in Texas along the Gulf of Mexico.

# # #

July 16, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 143-41.

RELEASE: Immediate.

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MEN FARMS NEED,
TOLD HOW TO ASK
DRAFT DEFERMENT

What _____ County farmers can do to help assure themselves a labor supply adequate for the production of essential farm goods was outlined this week by _____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee. The Director of the Selective Service System has asked all local draft boards to give special consideration to deferment of men needed in agricultural production. In addition, the WPA is making special effort to supply demands for farm labor.

Mr. _____ said in case a man believed to be indispensable to the farm is drafted, here is what to do: (1) When the Selective Service questionnaire is received, ask deferment in Class 2, occupational deferment; or, if there are dependents, Class 3, dependency. (2) The employer or dependent should submit to the local draft board Form 42 or a letter properly witnessed and presenting the reasons for requesting deferment. The registrant should also present the facts and request for deferment by letter if necessary, in addition to the statement in the questionnaire. (3) If the local board does not grant the requested deferment, the case may be appealed to the Board of Appeals by the registrant, by the persons who signed Form 42, by a dependent, by the Government appeal agent, or by the State Director of the Selective Service. A Government appeal agent is attached to each local board, and he will assist in filing appeals.

"Agriculture is not asking treatment that is not warranted," Mr. _____ said, "but it is in the national interest that cases

(more)

affecting production of vital products should be studied carefully. The Selective Service has recognized this already, and a substantial proportion of the occupational deferments has been made for agriculture."

Mr. _____ called the attention of farmers who need farm hands to the service offered by the office of the State Employment Service at

_____.
(City)

In addition to the regular employment lists maintained by the office, all WPA workers are registered, so that altogether the office has the largest pool of available labor in this area.

# # #

July 16, 1941. (1095-41)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Western, East Central, North Central, and Southern Regions.

No. 144-41.

LIBRARY BUREAU OF ★ JUL 23 1941 ★ AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate.

MANY _____
WHEAT FARMERS WILL
STORE MARKET EXCESS

Many _____ County farmers who have wheat in excess of their marketing quotas probably will use the storage privilege offered under the quota program as a means of postponing or avoiding the marketing penalty, according to _____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee.

Under the storage provision, the producer has the option of storing his excess wheat either on his farm or in a public warehouse, Mr. _____ points out. In order to qualify for this storage, he may put up a personal or corporate surety bond for the amount of the penalty as assurance that none of the excess will be sold, fed, turned over to the Commodity Credit Corporation in settlement of a loan, or marketed in any way.

Such wheat, if sealed in storage approved for loans, will be eligible for a loan at 60 percent of the loan rate offered farmers who planted within their allotments. In _____ County the loan rate on excess wheat is about _____ cents a bushel.

Instead of putting up a bond, however, the producer may deposit with the county AAA committee a warehouse receipt covering the amount of excess wheat stored or cash covering the amount of the penalty. This warehouse receipt or cash will be held in escrow by the committee, and

(more)

may be redeemed if and when the producer takes advantage of the provisions offered for freeing the excess next year or later, or pays the penalty.

These provisions, Mr. _____ explains, provide that if a marketing quota is in effect in 1942, a farmer may market without penalty 1941 excess wheat equal to (1) the amount his 1942 actual production falls below the normal production of his allotted acreage, or (2) the amount equal to the normal production measured in terms of his normal yield on the acreage he reduces his 1942 plantings below his allotment.

Mr._____ also points out that if supplies are back to normal next year, making a quota unnecessary, or if growers voting in the referendum deem quotas unnecessary, all 1941 excess wheat may be marketed without penalty.

Only the normal or actual production, whichever is smaller, of the acreage in excess of a farm's acreage allotment is subject to the marketing penalty, Mr. _____ explains. In addition to using the storage provision, the producer has two other choices for handling his excess. He may turn it over to the county AAA committee according to instructions from the committee, and the Government will use it for relief or other noncommercial purposes; or he may pay the penalty of 49 cents a bushel, in which case he may feed or market it in anyway he chooses.

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July 18, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Western, North Central, East Central, and Southern Regions.

No. 145-41.

LIBRARY BUREAU OF JUL 23 1941 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate.

SMALL WHEAT FARMS NOT AFFECTED BY MARKETING QUOTA

The wheat producer who grows only a small amount of wheat is not affected by the wheat marketing quota, according to _____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee. This question, he said, has been raised by a number of _____ County growers.

The law sets up production and acreage standards to specify the size of the farms exempted. Under these provisions quotas do not apply to farms on which the seeded acreage is 15 acres or less. Neither do they apply to farms on which the normal production of the seeded acreage is less than200 bushels.

In explanation, Mr. _____ pointed out that a farmer might have as much as 15 acres of wheat this year and raise 30 bushels an acre without being subject to quotas. Or, on the other hand, he might have 20 acres of wheat with a normal yield of 9 bushels per acre giving him a normal production of 180 bushels. In either case there would be no excess wheat on the farm; and marketing cards, which must be obtained from the county AAA office, would be issued to anyone having an interest in the wheat and wishing to market it.

"When Congress drafted the quota program as a means of meeting the surplus problem," Mr. _____ said, "it recognized the fact that, in general, the small wheat farm markets little or no wheat and makes a correspondingly small contribution to the surplus problem."

(more)

(NOTE TO EDITORS: In applicable areas, paragraphs may be added explaining the 3-acre-per-family exemption and the nonwheat-allotment provisions.)

For farms affected by the quota, the provisions permit marketing of all wheat produced on the farm acreage allotment plus any old wheat carried over from previous crops. Only the normal or actual production, whichever is smaller, of the acreage in excess of the allotment is subject to the marketing penalty of 49 cents per bushel.

Producers who have such excess wheat may avoid or postpone payment of the penalty by storing the excess under bond, or by placing warehouse receipts for the excess or cash equal to the penalty in escrow with the county committee. Or, the farmer may, if he wishes, turn the excess wheat over to the county AAA committee for the Government, in accordance with instructions from the committee.

# # #

July 18, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central, Western, East Central, and Southern Regions.

No. 146-41.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate.

FARMERS MAY GET LOANS ON EXCESS MARKETING WHEAT

_____County wheat growers who have wheat in excess of their marketing quotas were reminded this week that excess wheat placed in approved storage is eligible for a Government loan, which for such wheat in _____ County averages about _____ cents a bushel.

_____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee, explained that the main purpose of the marketing quota is not to collect the marketing penalty but to encourage producers to hold the excess wheat off the market as a means of maintaining the price for the bulk of the crop.

For this reason, Mr. _____ said, the Government is offering producers who have excess wheat a loan on this portion of their crop as an inducement for them to store the excess. The rate on excess wheat, as specified in the law, is 60 percent of the full loan rate offered to AAA cooperators.

Mr. _____ said that a new provision extends the loan on excess wheat until April 30, 1943. This applies to wheat stored on farms or in approved warehouses. Producers storing excess wheat on farms are entitled to a storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel at the maturity of the 1941 loan on April 30, 1942, if the wheat is delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Under the provision by which loans are extended for another year, the producer will be entitled to an additional allowance of

(more)

5 cents per bushel on farm stored excess wheat, provided the wheat is delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Farmers who are interested in obtaining a loan on their excess wheat can obtain specific information on what to do from members of the county AAA committee.

In general, the same provisions that apply to the usual wheat loans apply to loans on excess wheat, _____ explained. The wheat must be stored in acceptable storage either on the farm or in a public warehouse. In the case of warehouse storage, a warehouse receipt will be put up as collateral. A chattel mortgage will be given in the case of farm storage.

The loan on the excess wheat does not relieve the producer of the necessity of providing a guarantee for payment of the penalty in the event that he should later turn the wheat over to the Commodity Credit Corporation or market it in any other way while it is subject to quota restrictions. The producer may do this by putting up a bond for the amount of the penalty or by depositing with the county committee a cash amount equal to the penalty to be held in escrow.

# # #

July 18, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States

No. 147-41

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
JUL 23 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate

U.S.D.A. FINDS MORE
NEW USES FOR COTTON

"More new uses for cotton are being developed as a result of constant research and experiment by the U. S. Department of Agriculture," _____ said today.

"Cotton for insulation, in bagging for cotton bales, in high-grade writing paper, in curing concrete roads, for fumigation purposes with tobacco seedlings--these are some of the new market byways for cotton being explored and developed by the Department to offset sharply curtailed foreign markets," _____ reported.

"According to a recent report by the Surplus Marketing Administration, cotton is also being used in covers for colonies or hives of bees, as a reinforcing membrane for the sides and bottoms of irrigation ditches and canals, for the shading and mulching of tree seedlings, in repair of metal flumes and water storage tanks, in airport runways, for protecting drying fruits and tomato plants, in open-mesh consumer-size bags for packaging fruits and vegetables, and for a wide variety of other uses.

"Wise cotton farmers know that the present domestic upsurge in cotton use is largely the result of buying for defense needs. For long-pull benefits, they look to efforts now being made to uncover commercially practicable uses which will assure continuing new markets. While the volume of cotton going into these new use programs is not spectacular, cotton growers are encouraged by indications that their versatile product, mixing in new company, is receiving wide public acceptance."

# # # #

July 22, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

No. 148-41

LIBRARY BUREAU OF JUL 31 1941 U.S.A.

In Va., N. C., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Ala.

MARKETING RULES
OUT ON FLUE-CURED
TOBACCO FOR 41-42

Flue-cured tobacco marketing regulations for the 1941-42 marketing year have been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, and indicate only one major change from last year's regulations, says _____ _____ (chairman, or member) of the State AAA Committee.

This change calls for a different method of handling nonwarehouse sales of both leaf and scrap tobacco. Otherwise the regulations are basically the same as last year.

Each sale of tobacco other than a warehouse auction sale is to be recorded on a "bill of nonwarehouse sale," which is to be prepared by the buyer and the farmer at the time the tobacco is purchased.

Buyers will obtain a memorandum of sale to identify each lot of tobacco purchased directly from farmers. These memoranda of sale will be issued by AAA field assistants when the buyer presents his bill of nonwarehouse sale and the farm operator presents his marketing card.

Marketing cards will be issued to the operator of each tobacco farm. These cards are similar to those used last year, _____ said. If the acreage of tobacco harvested on the farm does not exceed the acreage allotment, a "within quota" card will be issued for the farm, and the entire production of tobacco harvested on the farm may be marketed as usual.

If the acreage harvested exceeds the acreage allotment, an "excess marketing" card will be issued for the farm, showing the amount of the excess and the proportion of the tobacco marketed from the farm on which a penalty is to be collected. The penalty is paid by the warehouseman or buyer, who may deduct it from the price paid to the producer.

Reports which are to be made and records to be kept by the warehousemen and dealers are similar to those used last year except where scrap tobacco is involved.

July 26, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Va., N. C., Ga., Fla.,
Ala., Miss., La., Tex.,
Okla., Ark., Tenn., S. C.

No. 149-41

LIBRARY
AUG 8 - 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: Immediate

STILL TIME TO DUST
FOR BOLL WEEVILS

_____ farmers may still have time to protect their cotton crop from the worst infestation of boll weevil in years, if the cotton is growing vigorously and there are sufficient squares and bolls to make dusting with calcium arsenate practical, says _____.

Reports from field laboratories of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that boll weevils are very numerous throughout the Cotton Belt, but infestation is spotted varying from farm to farm and field to field. Because each cottonfield is an individual problem, _____ points out that it is to the growers' advantage to examine their fields frequently, and if boll weevils are numerous begin dusting with calcium arsenate promptly.

Growers who make an effort to protect their crop by dusting generally fall into one of the following groups, according to Department of Agriculture entomologists:

(1) Those who examine their fields frequently and apply calcium arsenate dust promptly when it may be expected to yield profitable returns.

(2) Growers who waste time and money applying too much calcium arsenate, dust before the weevils are present, or make applications too late, that is, after the weevils have destroyed a large part of their crop.

(3) Growers who stop dusting too soon and allow weevils to destroy most of the late squares that develop in August and September and damage many of the bolls.

August 6, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida.

No. 150-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITOR: You may wish to divide the following set of questions and answers about the flue-cured tobacco referendum in two sections, to run in the weekly papers of your State release during the weeks beginning July 8 and July 15.

AAA COMMITTEEMAN
DISCUSSES JULY 20
LEAF REFERENDUM

The "what, why, and where" of the referendum July 20 in which flue-cured tobacco growers will vote to determine whether there shall be marketing quotas for the next 3 years, for the next year alone, or none at all, are explained (or continued) in the following questions and answers, _____ (Name), Chairman of the County AAA Committee announces. _____ (Name) County farmers may cast their ballots at _____, _____, and _____ between the hours of _____ a.m. and _____ p.m.

Questions on Voting

1. Q. Why have an early referendum?

A. In order to determine in advance of selling the 1940 crop whether farmers are willing to regulate marketings of the 1941, 1942, and 1943 crops, so as to adjust production to the probable demand. The referendum must be completed before the opening of the markets, because any loan arrangements to support the market will depend upon the growers' decision.

2. Q. Who may vote in the referendum?
A. Any farmer who will share in the proceeds of the 1940 tobacco crop.

3. Q. What questions will be on the ballot?
A. There will be three questions. Each eligible farmer may vote by marking only one of the questions, as follows:

Those who favor quotas for 3 years will mark Question 1.

Those against quotas for 3 years, but for the 1-year quota, will mark Question 2.

Those against any quota will mark Question 3.

4. Q. If the required two-thirds majority of flue-cured tobacco growers favor quotas, will quotas be effective in areas where a majority of the farmers did not vote for them?

A. Yes. If two-thirds or more of the eligible farmers voting favor quotas for either 3 years or 1 year, quotas will be in effect on all flue-cured tobacco grown in the United States in 1941.

5. Q. What is the purpose of flue-cured tobacco quotas?

A. Quotas provide farmers a means for keeping the supply of tobacco more closely in line with demand and are determined each year on the basis of the supply already on hand and the probable demand. Quotas protect cooperating farmers by making it unprofitable for noncooperating producers to overplant and defeat the efforts of those who are trying to adjust the supply to the demand.

6. Q. Who will be in charge of the referendum?

A. The local County Agricultural Conservation committee. Voting places will be designated, and local farmers will serve as election officers in each community.

7. Q. Will voting be secret?

A. Yes.

3-Year Quotas

8. Q. Can growers expect any more from tobacco under the 3-year quotas than under 1-year quotas?

A. Yes. Domestic manufacturers can pay higher prices for tobacco, when possibility of excessive production is removed for the longer period.

9. Q. Would the export market be affected more favorably by 3-year quotas than by 1-year quotas?

A. Yes. The quotas adopted last October helped to protect the Government in supporting the export phase of the market for flue-cured tobacco growers through the purchase and loan plan. Under a 3-year quota, the Government can give maximum support to prices for export grades. Less support will be given under 1-year quotas. Furthermore, the export trade may be expected to afford better prices under a 3-year quota with production stability thus assured.

10. Q. How would growers' plans be affected by 3-year quotas?

A. Growers could make their plans without fear of drastic changes from year to year.

11. Q. Do 3-year quotas offer more or less protection to cooperating growers than 1-year quotas?

A. More. Noncooperators cannot profit at the expense of cooperating growers in any year when quotas are in effect. Use of quotas for 3 years continuously will protect cooperators against the expansion of planting on new tobacco farms.

12. Q. What will happen if quotas are not approved?

A. (a) There will be no Government loans on flue-cured tobacco.

(b) The prospect of further excessive production will tend to depress prices to growers.

(c) Both old and new growers can be expected to expand production, which will require further cuts in allotments to old growers.

Farm Allotments

13. Q. If quotas are approved for the period 1941-43, or for 1941 alone, what will each farm allotment be?

A. Farm allotments for each of the 3 years will remain the same or go up or down by the same percentage the national quota goes up or down from the quota for the preceding year. However, no farm allotment may be cut more than 10 percent from the 1940 allotment at any time during the entire 3-year period. Furthermore, no reduction will be made in any allotment which was 2 acres or less in 1940. These guarantees do not apply to growers who violate the marketing quotas.

It should also be borne in mind that if 3-year quotas are approved and the situation takes a turn for the better, it is possible that allotments may be increased during the latter part of the period. Should this happen, farm allotments will be increased by the same percentage that the national quota is increased over the preceding year.

14. Q. If flue-cured quotas are in effect for the next 3 years, will they be based upon acres or pounds?

A. Quotas will be on an acreage basis, and growers who plant within their acreage allotments may market their entire production without penalty.

15. Q. Will cooperating growers be inconvenienced in selling their tobacco?

A. Only to the extent that they will be required to have a marketing card for the purpose of identifying their tobacco.

16. Q. What will be the farm marketing quota?

A. The actual production on the farm's acreage allotment.

17. Q. Will overplanting in 1940 increase individual allotments?

A. No. If a grower overplants his allotment in any year, such increase will not cause any increase in his allotment for succeeding years.

18. Q. Will transfer of quotas be allowed?

A. No. Since quotas are on an acreage basis and growers may sell without penalty all the tobacco produced on their acreage allotments, there will be no transfer of quotas or sales of marketing cards.

19. Q. Who determines the farm allotments?

A. Farmers who serve on the county and community agricultural conservation association committees.

20. Q. If a producer is not satisfied with his acreage allotment, can he have it reviewed?

A. Yes. Provision is made for appeal to a review committee made up of farmers other than members of the local committee that established the allotment. The review committee has authority to review allotments and correct any errors made in establishing them.

21. Q. Will any acreage allotments be available for new farms in 1941?

A. Only a very small acreage will be available, and it will be allotted primarily to farms operated by old tobacco growers who have lost their farms.

22. Q. If a farmer has no allotment in 1941 and produces tobacco, will he have to pay the penalty on all sales?

A. Yes. Since he will have no quota, all his tobacco will be subject to penalty.

The Present Situation

23. Q. How does the 1940 flue-cured tobacco situation compare to that of 1939?

A. With a large surplus from the 1939 crop still in existence and the effect of the war on foreign markets, growers are facing a more serious market situation than in 1939--worse even than the situation from 1930 to 1932, when prices sank as low as 8 cents.

24. Q. What is the present total supply of flue-cured tobacco, and how does this compare with previous years?

A. The total supply of flue-cured tobacco, as of July 1, 1940, is nearly 2,100,000,000 pounds, about the same as a year ago when the supply was 2,105,000,000 pounds. The previous high was 1,750,000,000 pounds on July 1, 1937.

25. Q. How much flue-cured tobacco was used domestically last year?

A. About 370 million pounds.

26. Q. How much United States flue-cured tobacco is used in foreign countries annually?

A. About 400 million pounds.

27. Q. How much did the 1939 crop exceed recent levels of consumption?

A. The 1939 U. S. crop of 1,160,000,000 pounds exceeded world consumption of 775,000,000 pounds of U. S. flue-cured tobacco by about one-third, or 385,000,000 pounds.

28. Q. What was the average price for the 1939 crop compared with previous years?

A. The 1939 crop averaged 14.9 cents a pound, compared to an average price of 22.9 cents a pound for the previous 5 years.

29. Q. What will be the effect of the surplus on the price growers will receive?

A. The huge surplus over the market will continue to depress prices until it is removed.

The Export Situation

30. Q. How much flue-cured tobacco was exported from the 1939 crop?

A. Flue-cured exports during the 5-year period, 1934-38, averaged approximately 50 percent of the United States production for those years. If the same proportion, that is 50 percent, of the 1939 crop

had been exported, it would have amounted to a total of 580 million pounds. However, exports of 1939 leaf tobacco during the current year will be about 300 million pounds.

31. Q. What countries take most of our flue-cured exports?

A. In recent years exports to Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway have represented from two-thirds to three-fourths of our total exports. Usually about one-third of our crop is sold to the British trade. The British buy the better grades, so nearly one-half of the total income is from this source.

32. Q. What countries produce similar types that compete with our flue-cured?

A. China, Japan, Canada, India , and Southern Rhodesia.

33. Q. Why did the British buyers withdraw from our markets in 1939?

A. To conserve exchange for war purposes. Ample supplies of flue-cured tobacco were in the United Kingdom for about 2 years at that time. Increased ocean freight rates, the cost of war risk insurance and the danger of loss in shipping were factors. The tendency now exists in England to use more tobacco purchased from countries whose interests are immediately involved in the war.

34. Q. How many pounds of the 1939 flue-cured crop, which normally would have been exported, were purchased with the aid of the Commodity Credit Corporation?

A. About 175 million pounds.

35. Q. How much of this poundage has been moved?

A. Less than a million pounds.

Penalty and Payments

36. Q. What will be the penalty for marketing tobacco in excess of the farm marketing quota?

A. There will be a penalty of 10 cents a pound. Collection of penalties will begin with the first sale of tobacco from the farm.

37. Q. Will there be a penalty if a farmer sells, or permits to be sold on his marketing card, tobacco that was grown on another farm?

A. Yes. The allotment on each farm will be reduced in the next year by the amount of tobacco so marketed. Also, the farmer marketing the tobacco becomes liable for the penalty due thereon.

38. Q. What happens if a farmer fails to account for the disposition of any of his tobacco?

A. The allotment for his farm will be reduced the next year by such amount of tobacco.

39. Q. What happens if a farmer falsely identifies tobacco?

A. He becomes liable for a penalty of 10 cents a pound on the normal production on the entire acreage harvested in excess of the farm acreage allotment, this penalty being in addition to any other penalt

40. Q. Are adequate penalties provided under the law in the case of any warehouseman, dealer, or buyer who fails to keep proper records and make proper reports?

A. Yes.

41. Q. In addition to the penalty for selling tobacco from acreage in excess of the farm allotment, in what other way is a farmer affected if he overplants his allotment?

A. He loses the 1 cent a pound payment he would otherwise get for planting within his allotment.

# # #

July 3, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 151-41

NEW PROVED-SIRE LIST
AID IN BULL SELECTION

The need for more careful herd-sire selection is emphasized in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's 1941 list of sires proved in dairy herd improvement associations. The list, which will soon be available to _____ dairy farmers, shows that less than half of the 3,519 sires proved during the year ending April 1, 1940, improved milk and butterfat production in their daughters over their dams.

In dairy herd improvement association work, a bull is termed a "proved" sire when the production records of at least five of his unselected daughters have been compared with the production records of their dams, explains _____. Such comparisons indicate whether he transmits an inheritance for high, medium, or low production to his daughters.

Only 16 percent of the sires listed in the 1941 edition were reported alive when proved, and of these, perhaps not more than half were able to increase production. Because demand for good proved bulls is great and the number living small, prices generally are far more than the average farmer can pay.

The list is a valuable guide to dairy farmers who are searching for herd sires, however, because aside from the proved sire, the best prospect for improving production in a herd is through the use of sons of proved sires out of high-producing dams, and that have high-producing full sisters. Information about sons of proved sires can be obtained from the State extension dairyman in charge of dairy herd improvement association work in the State in which the sire was proved.

To make the wisest selection of a sire, _____ suggests the dairy farmer use proved-sire lists to locate the most promising animals, and then make every effort to gather additional information on these animals or their sons from herds in which the dams and daughters made their records.

The 1941 proved sire list may be had by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Dairy Industry, Washington, D. C.

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August 13, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 152-41

RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY BUREAU OF AUG 21 1941 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

ATTENTION TO LAYERS
PAYS WITH MORE EGGS

Successful _____ farmer-poultrymen pay nearly as much attention to the WAY they feed their pullets and laying hens as they do to the KIND of feeds they provide, reminds _____.

For one thing, abrupt changes in the diet may cause the birds to go "off feed" and result in lower egg production and slower growth, as will the use of stale feed. If a change in diet must be made, _____ suggests it be gradual and extended over a period of at least a week or ten days.

Important too, is sufficient hopper space, lest the more timid birds in the flock go hungry. At least 10 linear feet of hopper, with hens eating from both sides, should be provided per 100 laying hens, and a sufficient length of watering trough or number of containers to prevent crowding.

One practice followed by many of the better poultrymen is to provide only a little more feed each day than the birds clean up. The left-overs, if clean and dry, can be mixed thoroughly with the fresh feed in the hoppers. In this way, there will be no accumulation of stale feed at the bottom of the hoppers, reducing likelihood of mold.

Feed mixtures containing fish oil, as sources of vitamin A or D, should be bought or mixed in small quantities so that they can be used within 10 days or 2 weeks.

With egg prices good and prospects bright, _____ farmers will find it to their advantage to provide the right combination of the highest quality feeds, and provide them in a way that will make for maximum growth and egg production, commented _____.